

FIFA president on forthcoming championship

FIFA president Joao Havelange held a recent press conference in Algiers that Yugoslavia and Italy have offered to host the 1990 world championship. He further added that Colombia had not yet confirmed its willingness to stage the 1990 world championship, stressing that it still has, until October 1982, to make up its mind. Belgium and Holland have launched an unusual bid to hold a joint world championship, though FIFA has yet to consider this idea, Havelange announced.

Asked about FIFA's attitude to official pitches Havelange said FIFA will send out a questionnaire to all national federations and that the answers received would be used as a basis for reaching agreement on this problem. Havelange added that FIFA was worried by the increasing numbers of injuries on such pitches.

Gripping semifinals in the offing

On April 10, Kiev Dynamo will be taking on Tbilisi Dynamo in a home Cup semifinals game, while Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr will clash at home with Moscow Torpedo.

The Cup final is scheduled for May 9.

Ice hockey news

Jihlava Dukla has won the Czechoslovak championship with 74 points, ahead of Poldi with 62 and G. Litvinov with 50 points.

After the 776 NHL games out of the total 844, which are to be played until April 4, New York Islanders lead with 107 points, followed by Montreal Canadiens with 103 and Edmonton Oilers with a point less. The clubs most likely to miss a 16-strong elite Stanley Cup are Toronto, Detroit, Colorado, Hartford and Washington.

Coveted trophy for Hungarian club

The Hungarian Sparacus chess club have won the European Wimmera Cup beating Soviet Berevestnik, twice 1-0, 6.5-5.5, in the home final.

International Grandmasters Isten Com and Yuri Batazhov led their respective teams.

'MOSCOW NEWS' TOP AWARDS



Hayley Price (Great Britain). ● Gurdeep Singh (India). ● Peter Georgiyev (Bulgaria).

(Continued from page 1)

tionally strong nations' in the sport such as the USSR, Bulgaria, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Japan, China and Cuba dominated the event, boasting complex elements and combinations which would have done justice to major spectators.

The competition is justly called a contest of prospective stars—in fact, all Soviet gymnasts who subsequently became famous entered the competition at one time or another, though not all of them were to win top awards—such as the case, for instance, with Ditya-lin, Tkachov, Akopyan and Shapovalnikova.

There is general consensus among authoritative experts, for instance Yuri Titov, President of the International Gymnastics Federation of the USSR, that the competition helps each contender to gain top-level international experience since its standards come very close to those of the Olympics and world championship; besides, joint practice sessions help upgrade one's skills and facilitate the sharing of experience.

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS PASS JUDGEMENT

— I share the joy of Natalia Yurchenko and of her coach Vladislav Rastvorovskiy who also coached me at one time. Natalia is a well-known gymnast, but injuries have often upset the plans, said Lyudmila Turishcheva, Deputy Chief Judge.

I liked the women's performances, she continued. Young competitors put on fairly complex programmes answering to the new requirements. Sophisticated elements and exciting link-ups could be said to be the keynotes of the programmes displayed by the girls from Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and, of course, from the USSR, she stressed.



American coach Dan Connelly cheering up gymnast Thomas Beach. ● Chinese gymnast Jia getting ready to perform. ● Photographers at competitions of this sort put in as much effort as athletes.

— The competition showed that male gymnastics is aiming for more complex programmes, and for more polished and novel elements, commented USSR Junior squad coach Nikolai Andrianov. At the same time, many gymnasts are striving for greater expressiveness.

TILL WE MEET AGAIN

— This is my luckiest year — I was awarded the Master of Sport ranking and came second overall. In the "Moscow News" Competition, Bulgarian Boryana Stoyanova told a press conference. Now I can set my sights on the world championship—at least, the competition has boosted my confidence.

— I think this is the first such "Moscow News" Competition where so many awards went to foreign competitors, which testifies to a strong tournament field, noted Polish entrant Leszek Gosciniak. The awards, too, were so beautiful

as to provide an irresistible enticement to everyone.

— My coach and I tried out novel elements, said British girl Hayley Price. We'll have to make changes at home to make my programme more complex.

— I regret my failure in the beam, said Chinese girl An Fuyi, which is the only thing that got me down at the competition.

— American gymnasts hope to do well in their home Olympics but to achieve this we need to keep pace with all new trends and know about the rival's potential, and this is why we are here in Moscow, emphasized American Cindy

Rosenberry. The five girls sympathetic viewers, made of the Muscovites made the competition a real holiday.

— Though it was mostly a thing outwards competing in Moscow they exhibited an exciting and ingenious elements, stressed Judge International category Gurdeep Singh. Our gymnasts have to have a taste of such representative international competition and this tournament will do less give them an experience they will so much need in preparing for the Asian Games. We hope to get an insight next year, too, and I want to say: till we meet again!

The International Gymnastics Competition for the first offered by "Moscow News" was covered by our correspondents Alexander Buisen, Alexander Sokolov, Yuryan Leflong, Konstantin Razin; photos by Boris Kaulman and Andrei Knyozov.

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Helping hand to Poland from socialist countries

Warsaw. The Economic Committee of the Polish Council of Ministers met recently to consider the country's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries in 1981 and in the first three months of this year. The need to orientate the Polish economy towards the enemies of the socialist countries was stressed. Thanks to help from the fraternal countries, Poland has partially succeeded in solving its economic difficulties.

It was noted that the Polish economy's dependence on the West was having negative results. The economic "sanctions" introduced by the US administration were likewise having an adverse effect. Last year, imports from capitalist countries dropped by 30.4 per cent, and exports to these countries by 20.3 per cent. The fall in the supply of imports of raw materials for Polish industry from capitalist countries is being compensated for by the supply to Poland of materials and semifinished goods from socialist countries. Of great importance for the Polish economy were supplies from the Soviet Union which went up by 11 per cent as compared with 1980.

(Continued on page 2)

Support for Palestine's just struggle

The Soviet public strongly condemns the new campaign of terror which the Israeli aggressors have unleashed on the occupied Palestinian lands, says a statement issued by the Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab Peoples of Palestine.

The arbitrary rule of the occupying authorities over these territories is as much a crime against humanity as are Israel's



● Giovanni Bellini school. "Wedding of St Catherine". Early 16th century.



Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts: exhibition

An exhibition of recent acquisitions — is the modest mud businesslike title of an exhibition which has recently opened at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. 600 out of the 60,000 works which the museum has acquired over the last 10 years are on show.

Among the most remarkable of the new arrivals is "Wedding of St Catherine" by an Italian master of the 16th-century Venetian school.

Such exhibitions, both wider and narrower in scope, have been held at the museum before, but this show is special in so far as it commemorates the museum's 70th anniversary, to be celebrated next May. It acts as a summation of the museum's collecting activity. The exhibition includes recent acquisitions made in 1981 and 1982 besides the gifts and acquisitions of the past ten years.

● 17th-century English painter. "Portrait of a Man".

● Di Daniele de Volterra (Italy, 1509-1581). "Portrait of Michelangelo".

● Pablo Picasso (France). "A Woman in a Chair". 1948.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The Reagan administration has given formal recognition to the military regime which came to power in Guatemala in the March 23 coup. Israel, too, has voiced its intention of maintaining friendly relations with the new junta.

● London's population has hit a record low since the start of this century. Official data indicate that last year the population of Greater London stood at 6,700,000 as compared to a million more a decade ago.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS OUT FOR PEACE

Preparations for the World Conference of Religious Workers for the Salvation of the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophes have entered their final stages. This was stated in the communiqué issued following the meeting of the working presidium of the International preparatory committee for the world conference, held in Moscow. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Christian churches, of Buddhism, Islam and Judaism.

During the meeting and the discussion of the report made by the Metropolitan Filaret of

Minsk and Byelorussia, who is chairman of the International preparatory committee, organizational matters were considered.

Those taking part in the meeting stressed in their speeches the timely character of the forum which will open in Moscow on May 10. They sounded alarm about the threat to the preservation and development of life on earth emanating from the continuing arms race and from the still existing danger of nuclear war under conditions of sharp confrontation to international relations. The participants spoke hopefully of the growing impact of the mass anti-war movement in many countries in which religious circles played a very active part. The Soviet Union's recent new peace initiatives aroused deep praise from the participants in the meeting.

Non-governmental organizations meet in Geneva

Geneva. At present the arms race has acquired menacing proportions. In such conditions a nuclear disaster would mean the ruin of civilization, said S. MacBride, International Lenin Prize winner, in the promotion of peace among nations. Prize winner and the Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and chairman of the Geneva Special NGO Committee on Disarmament. He was addressing the World Public Opinion and UN General Assembly Second Special Session on Disarmament Conference. Attending it are representatives of some hundred

international and national public organizations as well as of mass anti-war movements.

The eldest conference delegate and Nobel Peace Prize winner, R. Noel-Baker, said that no one can remain indifferent when the fate of humanity is at stake. In memory of the dead and for the sake of the survival of both present and future generations, he stressed, we must step up our drive against the threat of nuclear war and for general and complete disarmament.

Newly elected conference chairman P. Pöhl, who is also Secretary-General of the World



In an attempt to suppress demonstrations by the Arab population of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, where de facto martial law has been imposed, Tel Aviv has sent additional troops as well as units of Israeli settlers to the area.

Photo AP-TASS

Perez de Cuellar: stepping up efforts for Middle East settlement

Baro. In an interview with the Swiss "Tagesspiegel" newspaper, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar spoke as follows: a vacuum is forming in the settlement of the Middle East problem. This calls for renewed efforts on the part of the United Nations, the Security Council and the General Assembly in the search for a settlement of the problem. The Middle East problem has to be considered within a wide, global framework, with the participa-

tion at the Soviet Union. This can only be achieved within the framework of the United Nations since it is the only organization where all these involved — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the USA and the USSR, as well as other interested countries — are already seated round one table. The UN Secretary General spoke in favour of working for a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation.

Nicaragua: DESIRE FOR PEACE

Managua. The United States is stepping up its subversive activity aimed against Nicaragua, at aggravating tension in Central America and at pushing the governments in the region into provocative action, said Sergio Ramirez, member of the Steering Council of the National Restoration Government.

S. Ramirez was resolute in his disavowal of the position taken by the Honduran rulers who, giving in to pressure from Washington, had chosen to embark on a policy of hostile ac-

tions against the Sandinista people's revolution, a sure way of increasing tension in the relations between the two countries.

Under the circumstances, he said, our government shows politeness and presence of mind by trying to prevent any further deterioration in the situation. At the present time Nicaragua is making enormous efforts to preserve peace in Central America.

We believe that true peace cannot be achieved through false elections which will take into account the real interests of the Central American peoples.

Narasimha RAO: India

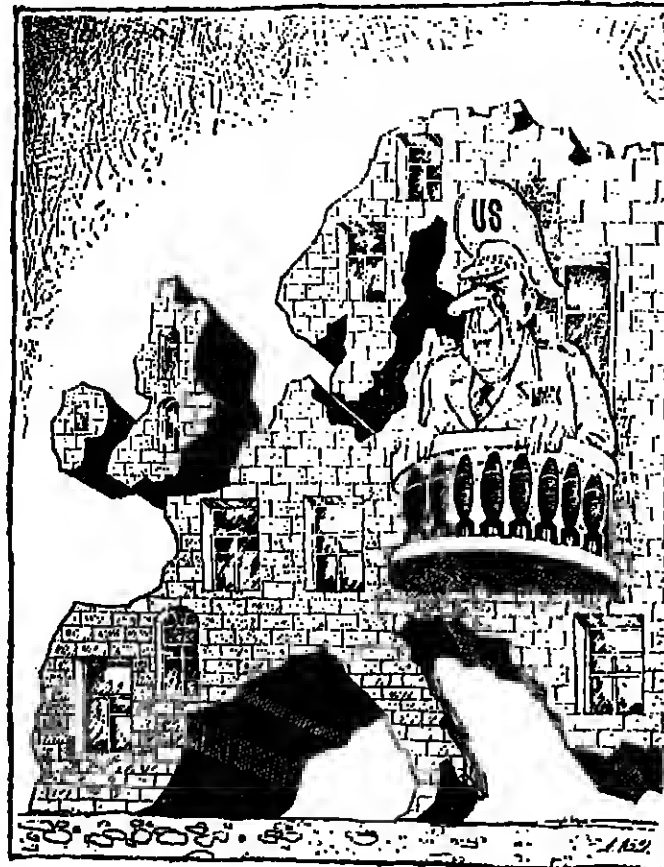
ready to contribute to Afghan settlement

Delhi. The Indian Minister of External Affairs, Narasimha Rao, has expressed serious concern over the growing military preparations by Pakistan. Speaking in parliament, he recalled that Pakistan had refused to give guarantees to the Indian government that it would not allow part of its territory to be used for setting up foreign military bases.

Confirming India's position on Afghanistan, Rao said that a withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country would only be pos-

sible provided that the right climate was created. For its part, India is ready to take all necessary steps to enable the interested parties to start a search round the negotiating table for ways towards a political settlement of all the issues involved, the Indian Minister said.

Rao resolutely condemned all attempts to revert to the cold war. The cold war, he stressed, suits only those states which have made it the backbone of their policies.



Western Europe: home away from home.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

Angola's enemies: what are they after?

Luanda. The underdog war which racist South Africa wages against Angola with the direct support of the United States is the basic cause of tension on Angola's southern borders, said Andre Pitra, Government Commissioner for the Huambo province, addressing journalists in the Angolan town of Huambo.

Internal counter-revolution, he said, becomes more active when there is an escalation in South African aggression, encouraged by the Washington administration. An ideological factor, stressed Andre Pitra, is that UNITA heads sent to Angola from the territory of South Africa.

can occupied Namibia, have recently received large batches of military equipment and up-to-date weapons, including missiles, from South Africa.

The enemies, eternal and internal, of the Angolan revolution are determined to create an unstable situation in our country. They try in this way not only to break off the process of revolutionary transformations taking place in Angola, but also to get us to refuse to support the just struggle of the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Congress of South Africa. They will never succeed in this, said Andre Pitra.

something like this: If I could start all over again I would be a plumber, thus sounding his concern over the fact that on invention he was mainly responsible for might in evil hands be a threat to mankind. In all 500,000 leading scientists and engineers are involved in military research worldwide, with nearly 50,000 people being involved in arms production. Now there are roughly as many soldiers in the world as there are teachers — can you imagine what this colossal force might do? Way back at the time of the Second World Congress of Defenders of Peace Frederic Joliot-Curie said: It seems to me that scientists must be the planners of this new great army of peace. Why? Because they understand better than anyone else what modern war using the latest technology created by themselves means.

The Russell-Einstein manifesto addressed to the people of this planet emphasized: We must learn to think along new lines, we must learn to ask ourselves what steps should be taken to gain military victory for the camp we belong to, for no more such steps exist; we must ask ourselves another question: what steps should be taken to prevent armed struggle, which could be disastrous for all participants?

To learn to think along new lines is the imperative of our existence.

Albert Einstein once said

AMERICA TO STAGE NEW WAR GAMES

Washington. According to the US Department of the Navy spokesman, the Pentagon is to stage another two series of large-scale naval exercises in the Caribbean.

The five-week maneuvers, code-named Redex-82, to be held in the first half of April, will be twice as big as a similar exercise held last year and will include American and British warships, among them the American state-of-the-art aircraft carriers "Independence" and "Forrestal", plus 200 war planes.

An even bigger exercise code-named Ocean Venture-82, to be held between late April and early May, will involve all the American armed forces. The Pentagon makes no bones of the fact that its goal is to "rehearse" the situation of a Latin American country using B-52 strategic bombers two aircraft carrier groups and AWACS planes.

FACTS and EVENTS

Authorities in Surinam have put an end to the martial law which was introduced after the attempted reactionary coup d'état on March 11, 1982. The day and the Revolutionary Front government are in full control of the situation in this country.

A South African spy network has been broken in Zimbabwe. It was headed by C. B. Price, who until recently occupied the post of chief of guard at the 20-brook Prime Minister's office.

Price had before he was exposed first in Britain and then in South Africa. His accomplices have been arrested and will shortly be put on trial.

Irishmen, drinking about 100 kilograms of tea per head every year, holds the first place in the world in tea consumption. It is followed by Britain, then the United States, and then New Zealand, Iraq and Australia.

The illegal detention by the Israeli occupation authorities to dissolve Arab municipalities in several cities on the West Bank of the Jordan was attempted to replace them by Israeli administrative structures, and a toughening up of the occupation of the Arab territory. This Israeli message sent by King Hussein I of Morocco to the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, C. Kilbi.

Helping hand to Poland from socialist countries

(Continued from page 1)

The statement issued at the end of the meeting about the socialist countries says: "The socialist countries have played payment roles on Poland's credit. They have also agreed to give up the interest rate that Poland has to pay on the foreign credit, thus easing the burden to maintain the debts to the socialist countries of the socialist community at their present level."

Poland is the possibility of turning to it of buying from socialist countries these materials. It previously had to acquire them from the West. A radically new type of cooperation between Poland and the other socialist countries will be the use of the latter's Polish industry plant which is present in the field. The need for Polish enterprises to obtain their export commitments by the socialist community was emphasized.

MAN INFORMATION No. 36, 1982

'SOLIDARITY': REVEALING FACTS

Warsaw. In a news broadcast Polish television has shown some documents and produced a whole lot of additional facts on the subversive anti-state activity of "Solidarity". The documents included instructions issued by some of its regional organizations (Warsaw trade union canis among them) on preparations to resist army units and to carry out sabotage and acts of terrorism.

Viewers saw pistols and other factory-made and chain weapons, steel rods found at the Warsaw "Solidarity" headquarters. FRG-published terrorist manuals were also shown.

The additional facts reveal "Solidarity" past activities and show how the trade union and its reactionary leadership had planned provocative steps against the existing order and people's power in Poland, in readiness for subversive acts which could lead to bloodshed.

PEOPLE

The French magazine "Paris-Match" has polled its readers as to their attitude to two popular film stars, Alain Delon and Jean-Paul Belmondo. Among other things it was discovered that 58 per cent of "Paris-Match" readers consider Alain Delon to be the more charming, though 48 per cent would prefer to lunch with Jean-Paul Belmondo. There were only two questions in which an equal number of points were scored by the two "rivals": who over the past 25 years have played in dozens of films and have always been admired, if they decided to write their memoirs, where would you read first? and "Which of them would you call the greater actor?" Summing up the poll results, "Paris-Match" wrote: "The French love Belmondo, but Delon captivates them."

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The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to El Salvador has been carrying out successful operations against the junta's troops. In the photo: a Front combatant. From "Newsweek"

TOTAL INTIMIDATION PROGRAMME

Washington. President Reagan has approved a programme envisaging preparing a major section of the American civilian population for urgent evacuation in case of an inevitable threat of nuclear war. The programme is scheduled for seven years and will cost the taxpayer 4,200 million dollars.

As has been revealed by that of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the people responsible for the programme proceed from the "working hypothesis" that the coming nuclear strike will be known a week in advance and that there will consequently be time to summon Americans from the 300 "particularly dangerous areas" in an unspecified number of "hazard zones" all over the country. While waiting for an evacuation signal, Americans would have to get in a stock of food, drugs and other necessities,

far in the transfer area the possibility of sustaining their needs would be limited.

So, the essence of the programme boils down to keeping the population in a virtually permanent state of readiness. So far Americans are being oriented towards a seven-year expectation of a nuclear catastrophe with the suggestion that the capacity for ordinary human survival might be increased by almost two times towards the end of the term. Once such changes are greater, the official doctrine according to which the USA should not only survive a nuclear war but also win it, will become less bleak. Opposition therefore to the present dangerous phase of the USA as a whole can be undermined — this is more or less how the reasoning goes in official Washington.

Public discontent is growing not only among the working people of America and the opposition Democratic Party, but also among the ruling Republican Party.

PALESTINIANS WILL NOT GIVE UP

Israel's repression and arbitrary rule on the West Bank of the Jordan represents a new move towards the complete annexation of this territory which has been under occupation since 1967. The occupation authorities have begun by establishing a de facto annexation hoping to get official recognition but it when they consider the time is right. This was exactly the procedure followed in the case of Eastern Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, writes the NEW TIMES magazine.

The Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank are being lured with a simple device: to agree to an "administrative autonomy" along Camp David lines, i.e., submit completely to the Israeli rule and to force their hands.

The Israeli rulers are, however, having in mind with general strikes, meetings and practical marches which are sweeping the entire West Bank, the paper points out.

The world community duly bound to give its full support to the Palestinians and to stop all further acts of international terrorism by the Israeli occupation forces in the Middle East.

CRUDE FARCE IN EL SALVADOR

The recent elections in El Salvador were advertised by the local junta as being the most "democratic" of the past many years, writes the SELSKAYA ZHIZN' newspaper, but the conditions under which they were held — threats to voters, intimidation and ballot rigging — show them up as having been nothing more than a crude election farce.

In this way the Reagan administration sought to embellish the facade of the bloodstained regime in order to justify new appropriations of millions of dollars to arm and train the El Salvadoran military who are responsible for the deaths of as many as 40,000 people, the paper emphasizes. The world public and the people of El Salvador, however, were not taken in by this propaganda play. Rejecting this crude stage-tape the patriotic forces are in favour of a real political settlement to the country's problems, the paper continues. They demand the release of political prisoners, the disbanding of the repressive army and on end to US military involvement.

Japan National Rail has already spent over 20,000 million yen on the development of an advanced super-express powered by linear motor. According to the Kyodo news agency, the train will need more tending and many years of painstaking work before it can be commercially produced.

OF INTEREST

Singing Marathon

A world record in continuous yodel singing has been set up in Hapfenberg, in the Alpine land of Styria, by 37-year-old Alfred Lallner, and 22-year-old Robert Kosterlitz who remained singing on the stage for a total of 13 hours 32 minutes.

Treasure-hunting most popular hobby

Statistics tell us that looking for hidden treasure is one of the most popular hobbies in the world. Most treasure-hunters are fanatics, but there are also those who are more casual.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PENTAGON AMBITION INFLATES INTO SPACE

The Pentagon strategists are trying hard to turn space even today into a jumping-off ground for aggression, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says.

The Shuttle programme has shed the toga which made it look like a science-oriented scheme, the article goes on. Plans include using the Shuttle spacecraft to lift off into space military communications, weather forecasting and spy satellites, fitted with special-purpose equipment to pinpoint the launching of strategic ballistic missiles, while the orbiter itself will carry instrumentation to detect the exhaust flames of running rocket engines as well as astronaut-operated optical devices for reconnaissance survey work of land-based and orbiting facilities.

Mindful of the special importance that the problem of the militarization of space has for the destinies of peace and of mankind and aware of its acuteness, the Soviet Union proposed an international treaty banning the placement of arms of any kind in outer space, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says. Most countries backed the initiative and the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly approved it and recommended that the Disarmament Committee start talks on formulating the USSR-sponsored draft treaty.

GROWTH OF ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT IN USA

The US authorities have put the arms race into top gear and it will not be easy for them to go back on their chosen course. But now, on the other hand, will it be easy for them to pursue this course, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in an article dealing with the growth of anti-war feeling in the United States.

The newspaper's commentator Vitaly Kulysh says that in California, for instance, over half a million people have signed an appeal to the local legislature requesting that the question of nuclear freeing the municipalities, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union be made the central issue of the election campaign in connection with the November all-year congressional elections and with the re-election of the governors of a number of states. Various organizations, societies and associations are joining in the anti-war campaign. Especially active are the Physicians for Social Responsibility movement and the Council for a Livable World.

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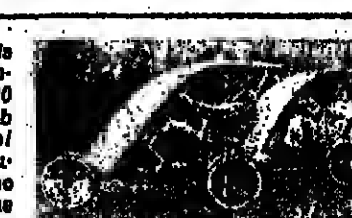
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In this way the Reagan administration sought to embellish the facade of the bloodstained regime in order to justify new appropriations of millions of dollars to arm and train the El Salvadoran military who are responsible for the deaths of as many as 40,000 people, the paper emphasizes. The world public and the people of El Salvador, however, were not taken in by this propaganda play. Rejecting this crude stage-tape the patriotic forces are in favour of a real political settlement to the country's problems, the paper continues. They demand the release of political prisoners, the disbanding of the repressive army and on end to US military involvement.



which not only protects the rider from wind and rain but also considerably reduces air resistance, is considered by the professor to be his best model. Another distinctive feature of the bicycle is the use of the rider. Schöndorff believes that pedalling is much easier from this position. Photo from "Der Spiegel" magazine (FRG)

Over the past few years Professor Paul Schöndorff, from Cologne (FRG), and his students have been busy inventing new bicycle designs. Schöndorff's "Muskeeler", a three-wheeled vehicle with chain drive and a plastic roof

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir BOGDANOV

We must learn to think along new lines

Even an unloaded gun will fire, if only once, says a popular saying which goes back to the times when only hoes or flint were known. But even the short history of nuclear weapons has taught us that they too are subject to chance; that fact is well known to say, Canadians and Spaniards over whose countries American planes have lost nuclear bombs.

It appears, though, that the Pentagon is planning an accident involving nuclear weapons, with all appropriate terminology — for instance, the code-name "bani fance" means an "accidental" atomic explosion with relatively small danger of radioactive contamination; a "broken arrow" signifies a serious threat of poisoning but no immediate threat of war, etc.

Regrettably, there is more to these "atomic games" than theorizing on various eventualities: the Western media are cul-

livating a stereotype of nuclear inevitability, getting people to live with the idea that doom-day is round the corner.

Way back in 1961 noted American nuclear expert and pollologist Norman Kahn argued that he would like a decade to develop a "doomsday machine" provided he had 10,000 million dollars. The British "Sunday Times" interpreted this idea as follows: he would build 10,000 fast underground should explode five bombs over America or seize Berlin or offend the American ambassador to Laos.

Fortunately, not all scientists in America and Western Europe are like Kahn.

This past January Washington was the venue for a conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, one of the oldest research organiza-

tions in the country, at which delegates condemned the White House's militaristic stance. Professor Herbert Abrams, from the Harvard University (medical school), charged that once started, a nuclear war would kill at least 50,000,000 Americans and seriously injure another 34,000,000, and that the survivors would be left in such appalling conditions that death would be preferable.

Scientists may not be able to solve all the problems arising out of the present dangerous world situation, but they can warn the public against the menace of a continued arms race and of the emergence of ever more sophisticated means of destruction. With their great knowledge of the military sphere, they could draw people's attention to the tragic effects of the arms race.

Albert Einstein once said

something like this: If I could start all over again I would be a plumber, thus sounding his concern over the fact that on invention he was mainly responsible for might in evil hands be a threat to mankind. In all 500,000 leading scientists and engineers are involved in military research worldwide, with nearly 50,000 people being involved in arms production. Now there are roughly as many soldiers in the world as there are teachers — can you imagine what this colossal force might do? Way back at the time of the Second World Congress of Defenders of Peace Frederic Joliot-Curie said: It seems to me that scientists must be the planners of this new great army of peace. Why? Because they understand better than anyone else what modern war using the latest technology created by themselves means.

The Russell-Einstein manifesto addressed to the people of this planet emphasized: We must learn to think along new lines, we must learn to ask ourselves what steps should be taken to gain military victory for the camp we belong to, for no more such steps exist; we must ask ourselves another question: what steps should be taken to prevent armed struggle, which could be disastrous for all participants?

To learn to think along new lines is the imperative of our existence.

Journalist

Round the Soviet Union

● THE MUSIC SCHOOL IN THE OLD RUSSIAN TOWN OF SMOLENSK, 400 KILOMETRES TO THE WEST OF MOSCOW, recently celebrated its 75th anniversary. The school is one of the oldest in the country and named after the great Russian composer Mikhail Glinka, who spent his youth in the town. There are now around 500 gifted children studying at the school which, in its time, has trained many well-known musicians.

● THE ENTIRE MAIN STREET IN THE ESTONIAN TOWN OF KINGSSEPP HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A MUSEUM. Doorway displays containing such items as copies of original plans, lists of landlords and tenants from the Middle Ages to this day, and photos of the buildings both prior and after restoration trace the history of each house.

● A SPECIAL EXPEDITION HAS BEGUN FILMING THE ARCTIC OCEAN FROM THE AIR. The target area includes the Loflav Sea, the Olavik and Jona gulls, storks and other rarities. This is the first time that planes and helicopters have been used for this job, before it was done by using sled and tractor teams, which limited the scope of research. It is hoped that the information obtained will help preserve the purity of seawater and the rich flora of the northern seas.

● A DISPLAY OF CZECHOSLOVAK DRAWINGS AND BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS IS NOW ON AT THE ALL-UNION STATE LIBRARY FOR FOREIGN LITERATURE IN MOSCOW. There are over 300 items by Czech and Slovak artists on view, among these are illustrations to fiction works published in Czechoslovakia over the past few years. There is also a large section of illustrations for works of Russian classical literature.

Moscow's All-Union State Institute of Cinematography

The All-Union State Institute of Cinematography would make its French counterpart go green from envy in view of the huge sums of money and possibilities at its disposal. It enjoys high authority abroad and, most important of all, guarantees employment to all its graduates, wrote a correspondent for "L'Express" after a visit to the Institute.

The Institute was opened on September 1, 1919. 25 students, including Vsevolod Pudovkin, who later became a film director of world renown, and other talented figures, started their search for new directions in the art in four modest rooms in the middle building of the Moscow Art Theatre. These were the dif-



Students from Sergel Gerasimov's studio on the job.



Director Sergel Gerasimov, in charge of one of the Institute's studios, discussing a role with Valentin Ganev, of Bulgaria, a student from the department of acting.

icult post-revolutionary years. At the beginning on grants were paid to the students. They received a meagre food ration (usually a little flour and several herrings). They were without studios, laboratories, equipment or film. It was not long before a Berlin paper was writing with surprise: "How can it be that in a ruined and hungry country they have organized a higher cinema school, a thing which would have been impossible to do even in Hollywood!"

Today there are 1,500 students attending the Institute's departments of direction, acting, script-writing, camera-work art, criticism and economics. The Institute today has up-to-date studios with modern equipment, workshops

and laboratories where students work on their first independent productions (all this, including the lectures, is paid for by the state).

Every student group is under the direction of a leading specialist in his or her field. As a rule, he or she is a well-known figure in the cinema world whose knowledge and talent help the students take their first steps in the trade. For instance, the faculty of feature film directing is headed by Sergel Gerasimov, a leading Soviet film director.

Gerasimov, incidentally, has his own studio, where he coaches not only would-be directors but actors and actresses as well. Experience has shown that such studies bring forth valuable results.

New wheels for faster-running trains

The all-rolled railway wheels which are now being produced by the Nizhnedneprovsk rolling mill in the Ukraine for a double advantage. While rolling trains to go faster, they last almost twice as long as the old (20 years) on the conventional train wheels. The new service life is due to the unusual shape.

Passengers travelling by train equipped with the wheels which have successfully been tested, have commented on actual smoothness, as well as the lack of the customary monstrous rumble. Most long-distance passenger trains will be fitted with the new wheels.

UNDERGROUND LAKES

Lakes of freshwater lie low the arid Moscov steppe. The Northern Caucasus has been proved by hydrologists who have drawn up a map of the underground water reserves over a wide zone, including the broadest of Northern Osetia. The map provides the basis for an efficient distribution of water wells which will supply water to farms and shepherds.

Underground lakes are equally important for agriculture. An experimental irrigation system making use of these water resources has recently gone into operation in the second stage of the system to be completed. In the future a whole series of water canals is to be set up in the Moscov steppe. Irrigation projects led by the ground water supplies have proved their value. The projects pay back in three to five years. Farms in nearby Osetia have shown interest in Northern Osetia's irrigation projects.

Places to visit

A door into the Middle Ages

A 15th-century caravanserai built in the old part of Baku on the trade route from Iran to Azerbaijan has been turned into a restaurant specializing in Azerbaïdjan cuisine. Having restored the intricate architecture of the rooms and the inner courtyard, a surprise lay in wait for the architects. They came across a door lying under a pile of rubble which appeared to lead straight into the bowels of the earth. Additional excavation works were hurriedly undertaken after which it became apparent that the medieval caravanserai was a two-



stoneed stair. The lower quarters turned out to be three hundred years older than the upper structure. The tourists in the photo little suspect that another architectural monument lies right under their feet.

SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION IN OUTER SPACE

Over 500 communication sessions have been held with the Soviet-French satellite Orel-3 since it was put into orbit on September 21, 1981.

A great amount of information has been received over the six months.

The satellite continues research initiated by the previous Orel-1 and Orel-2 satellites.

But unlike the earlier satellites, the Orel-3 carries a micro-computer built by French specialists. It collects information

from all instruments installed aboard the satellite, submits it to preliminary processing and prepares it for transmission back to earth. It may be used to control the work of scientific instruments.

Orel-3 contributes towards the study of magnetic storms and polar lights and the state of the ionosphere.

Polar lights are seen by present-day scientists as giant plasma explosions occurring at great distances from the Earth. During such occurrences the plasma of near-Earth space is

heated to tens of millions of degrees. To date scientists have failed to create a lasting, quiet, sufficiently hot plasma in terrestrial laboratories.

The processes taking place in space adjacent to the Earth are mutually conditioned. It is very important, therefore, to obtain the fullest possible information of the state of the atmosphere and magnetosphere as well as of any changes, taking place especially during plasma explosions. The Orel-3 flight will help in the study of these phenomena.

The new system, called a phase correcting reflector, increases the power of a signal fourfold without consuming any additional energy. Such passive reflectors are especially valuable for mountainous areas, where hills hinder communications in the centimetre wave-length band. They require no maintenance and can be installed practically anywhere.

Science and technology

MIRRORS FOR RADIO WAVES

The reliability of radio and telephone communications has been considerably improved of late in the Dzhambul Region, Kazakhstan.

The vast distances between the republic's relay stations result in signal attenuation and high noise levels. The Institute of Physics and Mathematics has therefore devised an original system, which, not unlike a concave mirror, focuses radio rays, amplifying and directing them towards relay stations.

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STUDENT ENGINEERS INVENT TURBINE BLADES

Experimental blades for turbines for atomic icebreakers have been successfully tested in the Arctic conditions — this statement sums up a study of the processes of metal erosion carried out by the student design bureau at the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute.

By using computers, student engineers have found a fundamentally new set of methods for evaluating erosion characteristics. This should increase fourfold the service life of turbine blades. The use of such blades on the "Leningrad" icebreaker alone will save 250 thousand roubles a year.

The high scientific level of the Leningrad Polytechnical students' work has been confirmed by the dozens of patents granted for their inventions, and by numerous articles in the Institute's publications.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet computers

Vladimir MYASHNIKOV, head of the Chief Department for Computer Technology and Management Systems, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology

Over 1,300 computerized process control systems have been introduced in the Soviet Union, including in the metallurgical and petrochemical industries which are known for their complexity. The first stages of management information systems have been completed to a number in Union republics. At present there are over 3,000 thousand computer centres, 2,000 computer control systems for factories and industrial associations, and 200 management information systems for whole industries, including 33 systems working for national and local ministries. In the Soviet Union, in particular, management information systems are used to assess various versions of five-year plans.

Such central agencies as the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the Prices Committee and others have already completed the development of their computer control systems.

An important stage in the development of nationwide planning is the creation of the basic configuration of a Computerized Planning System for the USSR State Planning Committee and the planning committees of Union republics.

Computer systems of various levels will interact via the country's State Computer Centre Network.

Soviet computers are generally made on the basis of international standards to ensure their compatibility on a software, hardware and logic level with Western computers.

Medium, mini and microcomputers are manufactured in this country on a wide scale. Their performance ranges from 200,000 to 500,000 operations per second, while their main memory has a capacity of 4 to 256 K words. These computers are provided with a family of 70 or so peripheral devices and advanced operating systems. Supercomputers are also produced in this country. These include the Elbrus-1 and Elbrus-2 types which are capable of performing 12 to 125 million operations per second. The programme for the use and development of computer technology envisages the training of personnel on a nationwide basis. 28 thousand people graduate with a diploma of higher learning a year in this country and 16 thousand with a diploma of secondary learning for further employment in computer technology. Over 2,000 high school managers have improved their knowledge of computers at the Academy of the National Economy.

A cooperation programme implemented with the socialist countries has resulted in the development of 11 models in the series of ES computers supplied by 100 different models of peripheral devices. Over 46 thousand research and development personnel and over 300 thousand workers are involved in the computer development effort in socialist countries. The past ten years, as a result, have seen a considerable improvement in this field.

The USSR also values highly its cooperation links with leading computer companies in the USA, France and West Germany.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

NEW HYDROPOWER STATION FOR THE VOLGA

The new hydropower project of Cheboksary will soon be added to the existing chain of electric power stations on the Volga. Its 18 turbines, having an aggregate power of 1.5 million kW, will supply 3,500 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy to the Soviet Union's European power network, writes TEKHNKA-MOLOYUCHNIYE magazine. The project will increase the use of the Volga's power resources to 87 per cent.

The 14,000 million cu m of water in the Cheboksary reservoir will improve navigation conditions on the Volga between the towns of Gorodets and Cheboksary. This fairly shallow stretch of the river has the heaviest traffic. Now, thanks to the reservoir heavy cargo ships and comfortable passenger liners will be able to sail unhindered from Moscow down to Astrakhan.

In addition, the reservoir will bring water to the arid lands of the Volga area. In 1972, the Volga reservoirs helped reduce the ill effects of the drought and provided many towns with water.

HOW TO LIVE TO BE 100

How many years of life is man allowed by nature? According to V. Kozlov, head of the ethnic ecology sector of the Ethnography Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the human organism is designed to live 90 to 100 years, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Average life expectancy, however, is 70 years. What prevents man from living the full span of the time allotted to him? What conditions are needed to call forth the longevity possibilities inherent in human beings? Such were the problems which an expedition from the Institute tried recently to solve. The expedition included psychologists, anthropologists, physiologists, and biologists in addition to ethnographers.

They started off examining certain groups of the rural population in the Abkhaz ASSR on the Caucasian Black Sea coast. Age statistics and local Soviet registers were

studied and archival information analyzed. By comparing long-lived stories with known recorded events it was possible to determine their exact age.

The study of ethnographical factors such as social and family organization, economic activity, daily routines, types of food and eating habits has enabled the scientists to put forward several hypotheses of longevity. These include the "labour" theory (longevity is linked to a certain type of economic activity and work schedule) and the "food" theory (longevity is determined by eating patterns).

The study of the so-called genetic group of factors has established that most probably a separate longevity gene does not exist. A certain regularity, however, is noticeable—as a rule long-living persons give birth to long-living children. There evidently exists a gene of the so-called life slowness, i.e., an enhanced ability in the organism to adapt itself to environmental conditions. Long-lives also possess certain biological characteristics.

Research into the geographical factors affecting life expectancy has led to the so-called ecological hypothesis of longevity.

EACH WORK OF ART IS BEAUTIFUL IN ITS OWN WAY

A play has to be understood immediately. It has to have an instant impact. Right from the very first word, from the very first sound. It is several visits to the theatre are needed for a play to be understood. It is several visits to the theatre are required in order to take it in — then the Theatre director, discussing theatre-specialist relations in SMENA magazine.

It is the spectator's general cultural level that is important here, rather than any particular preparation for a show. On this level depends a person's sphere of interests, not only in music, but also in drama, and indeed, in every kind of art. Knowledge is required in order to understand a performance properly and to judge it. Though "Kosmina Znamolova" and "The Nose" (both by music by Shostakovich) are more difficult to

understand than, say, a light opera, they should not be rejected and not heard from ignorance. In the same way "Hamlet" cannot be measured by the yardstick of the Russian 19th-century playwright Ostrovsky, or Molière judged according to the laws of the realistic primers of the last century. Each work of art is beautiful in its own way and is built according to its own laws. This sphere of aesthetic interests determines a spectator's attraction to one theatre rather than to another. A director, in turn, should decide, before he starts rehearsing or even chooses a play, what kind of spectator he has in mind and should take his bearings accordingly.

Another directorial duty, and a most important one, is that, Anshinov insists, is to have a feel for the pulse of life, to be in tune with the man of today and tomorrow rather than with yesterday's man.

NATIONAL SPORTS IN THE FAR EAST

Early in April every year as the Polar night falls away, young hunters, reindeer ranchers and fishermen come together in Dudinka, capital of the Taymyr autonomous area, from the northern regions of Siberia to compete in the traditional grand sports spectacular which is very popular with the Evenks, Nganasans, Nenets, Dolgans and other nationalities of the Far North, writes the IZVESTIA paper.

A whole host of attractive local forms of sport have been inherited from early ritual holidays and folk rites. These include reindeer sled races, tug-of-war, throwing axes, jumping over reindeer sleds, etc. To triumph in the latter sport, for instance, one has to leap fairly pitilessly over a reindeer sled, and the fear of disqualification. Another exciting and exciting sport is tossing the kharist, the sick used to drive reindeer on.

At present national sports in the Far North have taken on a new lease of life. The paper points out. Since 1971 the Taymyr autonomous area has been holding championships, and since 1975 the region has been competing in the Russian Federation championships featuring sled jumping, tug-of-war, tossing the kharist, and other sports.

A school for divers

This school has an unusual address — the "Kamenets Podolsky" steamer laid up at the fishing port of Vieduvostok. This is the only diving school in the Far East.

The cabins have been converted into classrooms and workshops, and the school is provided with an underwater testing range, and a compressor and air supply facilities.

Experienced instructors under the guidance of doctors teach the trainees to move in their diving suits underwater, to weld and drill metals, and to disentangle ships' screws from cables.

There is an ever growing need in well-qualified divers, as today all the sea-going ships have special equipment for performing minor repair operations out at sea.

OF INTEREST

It has become traditional on the island of Hihumao, in Espania, to present the best village band with a violin, guitar or keyboard (pianino), beating the rhythm "J.S." These letters stand for Johannes Souter, a local self-taught maker of musical instruments. Johannes has travelled many a forest path, cane in hand. When they hear the sound of an evenly spaced tapping in a forest, timbermen know that it is old

Johannes' violins

Johannes listening to the wood he believes that when searching for suitable wood for instruments one should have "a seventh sense" in addition to "patience and a love of one's craft."

A present of hand-made violin or guitar is highly valued in the Souter family. If all the instruments made by Johannes Souter were collected together, they would amount to a big string orchestra.

Cheetahs galore in Moscow Zoo

Nangirood, Mori, two female cheetahs, have given birth to three and six young respectively, the first ever such occasion in Moscow Zoo to date. Normally it is rare for cheetahs to reproduce in captivity.



PROFILES



Bulat OKUDZHAVA

"When people find my story interesting I am happy. If they don't—I take it as a failure. Our life is composed of the intermingling of lucky creative ventures and of failures. My whole life has turned out well. It was difficult and I managed to overcome the difficulties. These words were spoken by 57-year-old Bulat Okudzhava, a well-

known Soviet author and songwriter. He has written six volumes of verse, two long stories, two film scripts, three historical novels, and several short stories. But it is his songs which have brought most fame to Okudzhava. He writes the music for them and performs them himself. "Like almost everyone else, I

started writing verse when I was a boy," says Okudzhava. "Such a pastime isn't serious, of course, yet there is something in it: children like to make up rhymes, they enjoy rhythm, and are attracted by songs. This is only natural. And I followed on like everybody else... I only started thinking to poetic images when I was about thirty-five. It was then that I started writing seriously. It became a means of self-expression with me. Then everything moved very fast: from writing verse I went to song, and then began to write prose."

Okudzhava believes that a man of letters has to use all the artistic means at his disposal to express himself and his life, and that means the life of his contemporaries and to share his impressions of the surrounding world. He takes the plots for his prose from historic documents, and letters. "They speak eloquently of the epoch, and about the people of the time," writes Okudzhava. "There is no more exciting pursuit. An attentive reader reveals such a wealth of plots that one has to be extremely fast to be able to make use of them."

"They say that the present lasts for but one second," the writer goes on, "and that in a second it becomes past history, so what better to occupy oneself with than history? At a distance one can think everything over better, one can ponder over it and work out how things will go next."

Okudzhava's new historical novel is to be called "A Meeting With Bonaparte".

FINNISH FILMS ON SOVIET SCREENS

The life of Maju Lassila, a Finnish classical writer, the humanity of the war unleashed by Hitler against the peoples of Europe; the drama of Finnish workers who left their homeland in search of work and relations between people of different generations—such are the themes of four Finnish films now being shown in Moscow and other Soviet cities as part of the Finnish Film Week.

Delegation chief and managing director of the Film Fund, Jari Donner, told a press conference at Soviet Soyuzdetfilmkino that he was convinced that both Finland and the USSR are anxious to promote creative cooperation, to make new joint productions and to exchange film delegations. Donner further stressed the great popularity in Finland of films by Andrei Tarkovsky, Nikita Mikhalkov, Emil Lotynan and

of those by other Soviet directors and expressed an interest in introducing to Soviet film classics.

Alexander DONSKOY

SONGS FROM NORTHERN RUSSIA FOR PARIS

The Northern Russian Folk Choir has left for a month-long tour of Western Europe during which they will give 24 concerts in France, Luxembourg and Switzerland. According to tradition, the choir, which is just back from a tour of the Volga towns, gave a performance of their West European repertoire to home audiences.

It will start off its European tour in Paris in the "Olympia" concert hall.



In the photo you see the South Ossetia State Song and Dance Ensemble. The folk songs and dances of Ossetia, a mountainous land situated on the southern slopes of the Great Caucasian Ridge, occupy a large part of the Ensemble's repertoire.

TOURS IN APRIL

In April, the Soviet Union will be visited by performers from twenty countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

Among those coming to this city for the first time is the Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra which will give concerts in Moscow, Minsk, Vilnius and Leningrad. Viennese classics and works by the Strauss family will be performed by the Vienna Chamber Orchestra. Another visiting company, also from Austria, is the Choir of the Musical Academy of the city of Graz which is to give concerts in Tallinn, Riga, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk. The

L. Kukuzel Male Chamber Choir from Bulgaria will visit Vladimir, Lvov, and Moscow.

The El Sur pop group from the patriotic forces of Chile will visit the Soviet Baltic capitals and Moscow.

Concerts in Leningrad, Akhrogolsk, Marmorsk and Moscow will be given by the Choir of the Cultural Centre from the Guayaquil University of Ecuador.

Other foreign visitors include theatre companies from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Italy, as well as pianists, ballet dancers, singers, pop groups, etc.

USSR-Hungary: community of cultures

An exhibition of Soviet art devoted to the 60th anniversary since the formation of the USSR will be held in Hungary. It is provided for in the cooperation protocol for 1982 signed between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Hungarian Ministry of Culture and Education.

There are many treats in store for lovers of theatre and of classical and variety music in the two countries. The Soviet Union

will be joined by the Vienna theatre, the Musical Chamber Choir and the Liszt Orchestra, as well as by solo performers and pop groups. Hungary in turn will welcome the Krasnyak Siberian Dance Ensemble, the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble and a number of theatre companies. There is growing cooperation between the Bolshoi Theatre and the Hungarian National Opera, as well as between other theatres.



The Danish jazz "White Label" quartet finished its tour of the Soviet Union with performances at Moscow Central Concert Hall. It was the group's first trip to this country.

Photos by N. Malyshev

WHAT'S ON!

April 3-5

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 3 (mat) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 3 (eve) — Delibes, "Coppélia" (ballet); 4 (mat) — Gyrowitz, Cora, "Nathalie" (ballet performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble); 4 (eve) — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet); 5 — Khachatryan, "Gayane" (ballet performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble).

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 3 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 4 (mat) — Operable-bill, Bartok, "The Wooden Prince"; Svetlanov, "The Red Guelder Rose" (ballet); 4 (eve) — Verdi, "Otello" (opera).

Operette Theatre (8 Puskinskaya St.). 3 (mat), 5 — Feltsman, "An Old Comedy"; 3 (eve) — Milyullo, "Girl in a Flurry"; 4 (mat, eve) — Gorkhovskiy, "Quadrille".

FILMS

A Fee for Beloray (Italy, in 2 parts).

The story of a lawyer who

goes to touch with a man involved in criminal offences.

Cinema: "Kosmos" (109 Prospekt Mira). Metro VDNKh. "Novorossiysk" (47/42 Cherny shevskogo St.). Metro Kurskaya.

At the Start of a Game (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

A film about football.

Cinema: "Rekord" (Leningrad Central Stadium). Metro Sportivnaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Mosk. vostochnaya Embankment). 3, 4 (eve) — "Choreographic Miniatures" Leningrad State Ballet; 4 (mat) — Loklav Song and Dance Ensemble.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Borshevskaya Embankment). 3, 4 — variety programme "Even a Cat Appreciates a Kind Word".

Grand Concert Hall at the Olympic Village. 3, 4 — Leningrad Theatre of Miniatures "His Majesty the Theatre" — programme featuring Arkady Raikin.

BUSINESS

CMEA-INDIA: CONSOLIDATION OF COOPERATION

About 400 industrial enterprises have been or are being built in India with aid from the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

According to the Council leaders, cooperation between the CMEA member-states and India is a good example of effective economic interaction between socialist and developing nations. The CMEA countries help India develop its heavy industry, the mainstay of its economic independence. Indian enterprises, built with Soviet assistance,

produced in 1980 about 80 per cent of the products for India's heavy machine-building industry and nearly 80 per cent of its oil.

Products of the Indian state sector proved their competitiveness on international markets. In 1981-85 the USSR is planning to place orders with plants, built in India with Soviet participation, for 100-120,000 tonnes of equipment. This will be delivered to those projects being constructed with Soviet assistance in Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and in the developing nations.

TRANSLATION CENTRE

To promote scientific and technological contacts and exchange of information, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences set up the USSR Centre for the Translations of Scientific and Technical Literature and Documentation.

Our organization is the largest of its kind in the Soviet Union. Ivan Solovov, Centre Editor-in-Chief, pointed out. We translate various scientific documentation such as reports, articles, descriptions of inventions, standards, specifications and company leaflets from over 30 languages into Russian and vice versa, using the services of skilled specialists in

various areas of science and technology. We get commissions from many research institutes of the USSR Academy of Science and from industrial enterprises. Recently, we've had an increase in orders from foreign companies like Siemens, AEG-Telefunken and Anton Ohlert, of West Germany, Nokia-Kone and Ahlsiron, of Finland, as well as from some Swiss firms.

The Centre is the head body of the CMEA International Information service for scientific and technical translations known as Intolinfo (Intelligence and Technical Information). It maintains translation contacts at international level. Solovov stressed.

WARTSILA OF FINLAND

In 1981, Wartsila had very varied business contacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations, said T. Horn, Chairman of Wartsila's Board of Directors, at a press conference in Moscow. Much of our trade has been with the Soviet Union. Indeed the latter country accounts for 25 per cent of our exports and 25 per cent of our imports. Last year was no exception, as our trade turnover with our Soviet partners was worth 200

million roubles. Over the 35 years we have cooperated with the Soviet Union, Wartsila has supplied to the latter country nearly 400 different makes of ships, among which we are particularly proud of our ice-breakers. Practically all of the firm's factories are equipped with Soviet machine-tools, rolling mills, and pumps. We also install Soviet-made radio navigational and electrical equipment in many of the ships we make.

EXHIBITIONS

State Literary Museum (28 Petrovka St.). An exhibition marking the 100th anniversary of Korney Chukovsky, the well-known Soviet writer. About 200 books—Chukovsky's manuscripts and portraits as well as friendly letters and books autographed by many famous authors—are on display. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. Metro Puskinskaya and Gorkovskaya. Trolleybuses 3, 23.

Exhibition Hall, Moscow Nature Protection Society (5/3 Kurlovskiy Prospekt). "Nature and Art", an exhibition of decorative panels made of flowers, grass, and leaves. Sculpture. Daily, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Krasnaya. Trolleybus 2, Bus 89.

SPORTS

Football. Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 3 — Dynamo (Moscow) vs Central Army Club, 6 p.m.

This is the 81st match between these two teams: Dynamo won 30 matches.

CAC-28, while 22 games were drawn. What will be the result of this encounter?

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 3 — Dynamo (Moscow) vs VEF (Riga), 5 p.m.

Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leninsky Prospekt). 4 — Central Army Club vs Spartak (Leningrad), 5 p.m.

Dynamo versus a team from the VEF plant in Riga.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

April 3-5

In Moscow, city and region, will be warm without precipitation to worry about. Night temperature: 0° to +2°C; +7° to +12°C during the day. Between +4° and +8°C on April 5.

Mediterranean cyclones have brought heavy rains to the Caucasus. High floods are registered on the Rion River and several smaller Transcaucasian rivers.

SYNTHETIC DETERGENT SYMPOSIUM IN MOSCOW

The Italian Ballestra company recently held a symposium in Moscow on synthetic detergents to familiarize Soviet experts with its latest findings. The symposium sponsored by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology formed part of an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation signed by the Committee and the company in 1977.

Ballestra has supplied the USSR with several detergent plants on order from V/O Technoshimport.

Philately

Orest KIPRENSKY

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp to mark the 20th anniversary since the birth of Orest Kiprensky, the Russian portrait painter. He produced one of the stamps in Kiprensky's portrait of Colonel Evgeny Pavlov, which now hangs in the Russian Museum in Leningrad.

Intourist news

IS A LAND OF FRIENDS'

Ruben Gonzalez, a teacher from Mexico, first visited this country two years ago. In return for eight correct answers in a competition organized by the Soviet magazine "Travel to the USSR" he recently won a prize of a free 15-day tour of the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the competition, I found a lot about the Soviet constituent republics, and in particular, about the Soviet Ukraine. One of the questions "Who is the most famous Ukrainian poet?", I was able to answer straight off, said Gonzalez. "The answer, of course, is Taras Shevchenko. I am fond of

his poetry. My membership of the Mexico-USSR Cultural Relations Institute also helped me to win the contest.

"On my first visit here I was struck by the beauty of the streets, parks, and boulevards of Kiev. Today, the city is even more beautiful.

"One of the highlights of my tour has been a visit to the Ukrainian Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, a majestic memorial complex. This is a monument not only to those who perished defending their Motherland, but also a symbol of victory over German fascism.

"The Soviet Union is a mainstay of peace. I became convinced of this a long time ago. Both our countries have rich and interesting histories, and we have lot to show each other. It is therefore hardly surprising that more than a million Mexicans recently visited the National Soviet Exhibition which was held in Mexico City, or that in the Ukraine people give fond of modern Mexican tunes. Dancers of the Ukrainian ballet were very popular with Mexican audiences. I would like the architects of handsome players which I heard in Kiev to come to Mexico."



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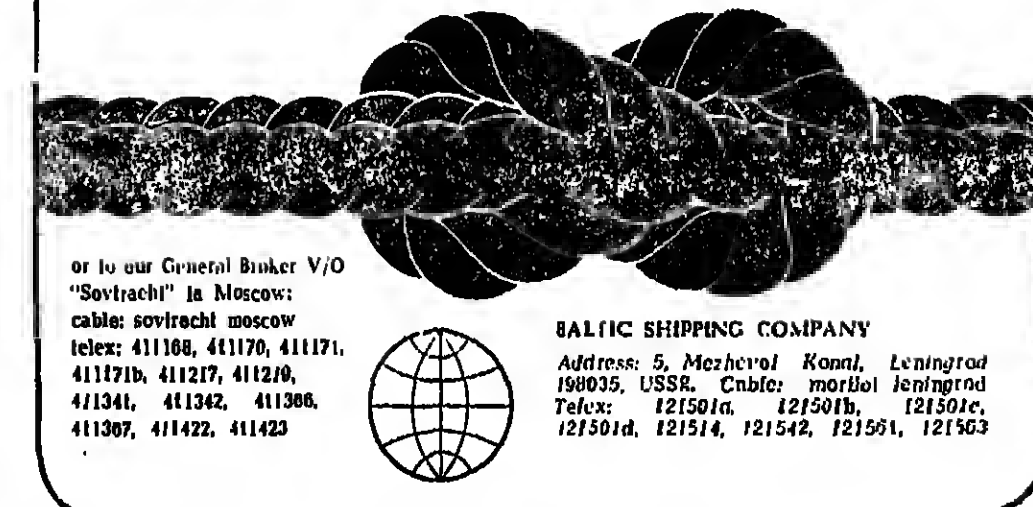
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